The Journal of Indian Art and Industry.

THE SALT INDUSTRY OF RAJPUTANA

By J. Ashton [illegible], Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

The importance of the salt industry of Rajputana will be recognised when it is mentioned that the sources of production furnish supplies of salt to five of the great territorial areas of India. The salt of Rajputana is in general use throughout the territory of that name, and it is extensively consumed in Central India and the North Western Provinces and Oudh. To the Punjab and the Central Provinces it is exported in lesser quantities, [illegible] the trade in it is of importance in connection with those areas also. The average production of Rajputana is about 200,000 tons annually, and it is [illegible] used by about 59 millions of people.

In the Administrative nomenclature of the [illegible] Indian Empire the term Rajputana signifies a great territorial [illegible] which includes nineteen autonomous Native States with the British district of Ajmer in the centre. This [illegible] lies between 23° and 30° north latitude and 69° 30' and 78° 15' east longitude and the salt sources for which it is celebrated are situate in its north western portion and north of the Aravalli mountains. The character [illegible] region is sandy, unproductive and [illegible] watered. Between the Aravallis and the Luni (from lun, salt) [illegible] a stream which takes its rise near Ajmer and follows a south westerly course until it reaches the Runn of Kutch, the country is comparatively fertile and well watered. But to the north and north west of the Luni, which is flooded during the monsoon only and is merely a dry water course at other seasons of the year, the country becomes more and more sandy and unproductive with the water level falling deeper below the surface until it merges into the Indian Desert [illegible] vast area covered with intermittent ridges of sand varying from 50 to 100 feet in height and with the water level where this can be reached from 00 to 400 feet below the surface.

The whole of this area is saline in character. As a rule the water obtained from wells is more or less brackish, in some instances so brackish as to be undrinkable by human beings, and in such cases the scanty population have to depend upon rain water stored in small reservoirs constructed [illegible] large and. When depressions [illegible] the general surface level occur salt efflorescences profusely and where these depressions are large brine is [illegible] for the production of salt. There are a number of depressions capable of producing salt, and the [illegible] ones from which salt is at present obtained will now be described.

The most important of these salt sources is the Sambhar Salt Lake which is situated in latitude 26° 58' north and longitude 75° 5' east and at a height of about 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The lake is about 20 [illegible] in length, with a breadth varying from two to seven miles, and with its major axis north west to south east, and it is about 60 miles in circumference and covers an area of about 90 square miles. The country surrounding [illegible] is arid and sterile with the Indian Desert to the westward. The more north easterly spurs of the Aravalli [illegible] bare and barren peaks and ridges intervene between the lake and the desert country and it is this formation which has served to protect the depression of the lake from being filled up with blown desert sand.

Local tradition relates that at one time a dense forest flourished on the plain now occupied by the lake [illegible] the year 540 A.D. a Chohan Rajput named Manik Rao who lived in a village called Sirthulli on the margin [illegible] depression used to graze his cows in this forest, and observed one day that one of the animals returned [illegible]. Determined to discover the reason of this he watched the cow the next day and found that she proceeded to the cave temple of the goddess mother Sakumbri (the consort of Shiva) in a conical hill on the western [illegible] the plain and there milked herself into the brass vessel of an ascetic who sat motionless at the shrine [illegible] in contemplation of the Deity. Having conducted herself in this pious manner the cow returned to the [illegible] but Manik Rao remained behind and stole up unperceived close to the holy man. After a while the ascetic removed a charm from his mouth and set it on the ground close to the holy man. [illegible] a moment [illegible] as soon as the ascetic had finished in spirit the twenty four sacred places of Hindu pilgrim [illegible] quietly picked up the amulet and by its virtue visited in spirit his draught presented the charm. The holy man now [illegible] the stranger for the first time was surprised at his honesty in returning the priceless amulet and [illegible] him to keep it. Manik Rao however refused on which the ascetic directed him to present himself before the goddess who would be kind to him. Obeying the ascetic Manik Rao reverently approached the shrine on which the goddess instantly [illegible] a horse, bade him mount and ride but warned him to abstain from looking backwards. In accordance with this injunction Manik Rao mounted and rode [illegible] somewhat circular course and as he passed along [illegible] the plain became covered with solid silver. By evening he had [illegible] about 50 miles when the branch of a tree having caught his turban he turned to disentangle it, forgetting for a moment the goddess's prohibition. The horse stopped instantly and refused to go further. Manik had no choice but to return home. As the sun rose next morning and displayed a vast plain of glittering [illegible] the inhabitants of the village of Sirthulli were awe struck and collecting in knots sought fearfully from [illegible] the meaning of the strange sight. Manik Rao then related his adventure of the previous day on which the sages of the community determined that he should be deputed to the goddess to beg her to take back [illegible] as it would assuredly be the cause of war and destruction to the village. The goddess replied that from real silver the plain would be transformed into one of apparent silver, and it instantly became a vast sheet of water. Manik Rao accordingly [illegible] the shrine and delivered the message. The inhabitants of [illegible] remained ignorant of the value of the lake till some time after when a native officer of position in pass[illegible] the lake noticed the formation of crystals of salt in the water, communicated its worth to them, and had [illegible] placed in charge of the place in order that he might manufacture salt. A family now residing at the lake

in evaporation pans of a temporary nature constructed on the lake shore and from enclosed sections of the lake bed on which salt forms so to speak spontaneously

A Kyar is a salt work constructed in the bed of the lake by enclosing a rectangular space with an embankment of lake mud from five to seven feet in height pitched with stone to protect it from the main body of lake water Within the enclosure large solar evaporation pans are excavated with pathways between and brine is run into these pans from the lake by gravitation to a depth of from twelve to sixteen inches Evaporation by solar heat (and the heat at the lake during the summer months is intense and continuous) results in the precipitation of salt which forms in a soft crust from two to three inches in thickness on the bed of a pan When the salt is ready for extraction and this occurs on the brine reaching a density of about 30° Beaume labourers enter

h the most perfect form of crystal is obtained from a depth of about twelve inches of saturated brine with a density of 25° Beaume a greater or a lesser depth of brine results in the production of smaller and irregular crystals A salt work of the type described permits of manufacture being carried on even when the lake is so full of brine that a sufficient area of the shore is not available for the production by other methods the supply of brine for the pans can be so regulated and manufacture can be carried on in such a manner as to obtain the best description of salt the lake is capable of producing and during a year of scanty rainfall the pans in it can be filled for a full crop of salt before the small quantity of brine in the lake recedes towards its centre There are at present eleven of these salt works at the lake ten in the vicinity of the town of Sambhar at the eastern end and one near Nawa on its north western shore The size of their rectangles varies from 1681 feet by 951 feet to 4150 feet by 1446 feet The smallest enclosure contains 20 solar evaporation pans each 421 feet by 152 feet and an evaporating surface of 28¾ acres the largest has 60 pans each 670 feet by 200 feet and an evaporating surface of 184¾ acres The entire evaporating surface of the eleven existing enclosures covers an area of nearly 736 acres and during a good manufacturing season with all conditions entirely favourable their productive capacity is about 200 tons an acre The bittern which remains in the pans of the enclosures is pumped out into the lake by centrifugal steam pumps and at the close of a manufacturing season the pans are cleaned out and prepared for the next year's crop

When after the close of the rainy season the brine of the lake begins to recede towards its centre shallow solar evaporation pans about 100 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth are made along the line of the lake shore by scraping aside the soft surface mud and with it enclosing rectangles with ridges of about a foot in height Narrow channels are run from these pans to the water's edge and the brine is lifted into them with the aid of slung baskets lined with skins and each worked by two men The brine in the pans is kept at a depth of three or four inches until a sufficiency of salt has precipitated The salt is scraped up by means of small pieces of plank attached to long handles is placed in conical heaps near the pans and is finally carried on carts and animals to storage grounds above high water mark and there stored in oblong heaps similar to those in which the salt of the kyars is placed the quantity in each heap amounting to as much as about 4 000 tons The salt produced in this manner is white and of good quality but the crystals are small owing to the shallow depth of brine in which they are formed During a favourable year from 4 000 to 5 000 of these pans are worked and occupy a length of about 15 miles of the lake shore

Marketable salt is obtained from the bed of the lake in the following manner When the brine of the lake has reached a high specific gravity and is beginning to recede towards the lake centre it is enclosed within sections of the lake bed by means of rough retaining walls from eighteen inches to two feet in height built of double lines of stakes lined with grass (*Saccharum Sara*) and the space between about two feet filled with lake mud The sections of the lake bed so enclosed are situated within easy distance of the shore and where the retaining walls are not likely to be affected by the main body of water when this is agitated by storms and strong winds The mud of the lake even within a short distance of the shore is as much as two feet in depth and it is so soft that it is not practicable to collect salt in heaps except at places not far below high water mark Salt which forms in these enclosures has therefore to be carried by labourers in baskets to points on the shore where the ground is hard enough to admit of its being collected in quantity and consequently it is not economical to work beyond a certain point in the lake bed as the cost of carriage of salt by labourers increases in greater proportion than the distance traversed In addition to this though the water in the lake is shallow its extent is so great that it has considerable force when agitated by strong winds and retaining walls built beyond a certain distance from the shore are liable to be swept away An enclosure of the kind described having been constructed endeavour is made to maintain the brine in such quantity as will result in a depth of about twelve inches at saturation point (25° Beaume) and this is done by admitting a fresh supply at intervals when the brine of the main lake is banked up against the enclosure by a favourable wind When the salt is ready for removal narrow pathways are made by placing layers of grass upon the soft mud of the lake bed and these are used by labourers for entering the enclosure and leaving it with basket loads of salt Within the enclosure the men wade into the soft black mud carefully lift the crust of salt (which is from two to three inches in thickness) by placing their outspread fingers below it and collect it in their baskets In these it is carried along the pathways already described to the nearest point where firm ground is available on the shore and is there collected in conical heaps It is finally conveyed on carts and animals to storage grounds above high water mark where it is stored in the same manner as the produce of the solar evaporation pans worked on the lake edge in fact the same grounds are used for the storage of both descriptions of salt This spontaneous salt is of good quality and the crystals are similar in shape and size to those obtained from the kyars though the colour is not so white During a

salt is sent to them expeditiously by railway In Central India the Indian Midland Railway also receives salt revenue in this manner at different railway stations and the system conduces to the cheap distribution of salt by which the consumer benefits The salt of the lake is widely distributed It is largely consumed in Rajputana Central India and the North Western Provinces and Oudh It is exported into the Panjab and the Central Provinces and is also consumed in the Himalayan State of Nepal

The Sambhar lake of which the writer was in charge for five years is not a desirable place of residence The country is arid the heat great and when the lake is drying up the stench from decaying insect and vegetable forms which flourish when the brine is weak and die off as its density rises is very offensive But the scenery shortly after the rainy season is worth a visit Stan
which the salt officers have settled the spectator
Sambhar and beyond a vast sheet of water bounded
with the white houses of the town of Nawa nestling
a direct line Nearer he would notice the railway line crossing the eastern end of the lake on a high embankment the large salt works which have been described snow white heaps of salt of about 7000 tons each dotted here and there and crowds of labourers engaged in the collection and storage of salt He would also see thousands of flamingoes appearing like pink clouds as they rose in flight These birds resort to the lake soon after the annual rainfall and live upon the insect life with which the lake teems while the density of the brine is low They migrate as soon as the specific gravity of the lake increases and all insect and vegetable forms are destroyed by the rising density of the brine There is however a reverse to this picture as the appearance of the locality is very different during a season of drought The monsoon rainfall of 1899 failed throughout Rajputana which is suffering at the present from the most severe famine of the century But little water entered the Sambhar lake and it is at present perfectly dry It has not been possible to obtain salt from pans on the lake or from the lake bed and but little brine could be taken into the Kyars The country round the lake is at present desolate and a picture of sterility and the stir and bustle usual on the lake works in connection with the collection of salt is wanting Variations of this kind are to be looked for in the sandy portion of Rajputana where the rainfall is a very uncertain factor

The Pachbadra salt source is situate in Jodhpur territory and is next in importance to the Sambhar lake as a salt producing locality, Pachbadra is a small town of about 5 000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Luni river and at a distance of about 40 miles to the south westward of the city of Jodhpur The State of Jodhpur is also named *Marwar* the Land of Death and the name is an appropriate one as regards the part of the country in which Pachbadra lies The town is some distance from the Luni river, a dry water course with a bed of glaring sand except during brief periods of the monsoon when it comes down in flood The low lying ground between the town and the river is waterless and sterile while to the west and north the interminable sand hills and ridges of the Great Desert begin and extend over a vast area stretching about 200 miles westwards towards Sindh and to a greater distance northward to the Panjab

Ten miles to the westward of the Luni river and about two miles in the same direction from the town of Pachbadra a large sandy valley takes its rise from the desert sand hills and extends for a distance of about twelve miles with a breadth varying from one and a half to two miles It follows a south westerly course parallel with the Luni for some miles and then turns to the eastward and joins that river The eastern edge of the valley is bounded by rising ground of hard soil capped here and there by hills and ridges of blown sand and sloping
toward the sand hills of the desert form one unbroken line The origin
that in post tertiary times an arm of the sea extended up the Luni
Jodhpur the Runn of Kutch being of course an inland sea and that
urce is now situate was an inlet of the sea The present height of Pachbadra above the sea is about 360 feet and the sand of the desert can apparently only be satisfactorily explained by supposing that it was derived from a former coast line

The Pachbadra salt source occupies a section of about 3 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth of the upper
manufactured The
w the present surface
stratum in which the
brine springs occur is covered by a layer of coarse sand and gravel and this was evidently the former bed of the depression Above this there is a stratum of sand and clay then another of layers of sand silt and salt crust above this a stratum of deposits of silt and desert sand with lines of washed sand and salt crust between and finally a surface stratum of blown desert sand These indications go to show that in the past the bed of the valley was about 8½ feet below its present level that it was a salt marsh which was periodically inundated and in which salt formed during the dry season of each year and that it has been filled up to its present level by deposits of blown sand Bounded as the depression is to the westward by a vast sea of desert sand it would have been overwhelmed long ere this by advancing sand waves but for the curious fact that the strong winds which prevail during the summer months blow from a south westerly direction and as these pass over comparatively hard ground in the vicinity of the Luni river their effect in filling up the valley with sand has been comparatively slow The present appearance of the upper part of the valley where salt is manufactured is that of a slightly undulating sandy plain on which clumps of *Salvadora oleoides* occur here and there Lower down the valley the accumulation of sand is not as yet so great and the general level is more uniform and barren In this lower section also brine is found below the surface and formerly salt used to be made at two localities but production is now confined to the upper part of the valley

Local tradition in regard to the past history of the valley is in accordance with the illustrative indications
excavation It is related that in former times when the country was more sparsely populated than at present the bed of the valley was a saline marsh in which salt used to deposit during the dry and hot

to the peculiar local conditions. There [illegible] the [illegible]
but the [illegible] The [illegible] of the
manufact[illegible] accounts are made in the first [illegible]
basis of [illegible] are completed and [illegible] been issued
to the trade, the account is adjusted [illegible] payment for
every [illegible] rainfall for
th[illegible]
but [illegible] salt forms
in [illegible] are chiefly
ter[illegible] time of the year when rain
falls [illegible] the Run of [illegible]
pass[illegible] average annual rainfall is
about [illegible] the monsoon of 1892 as much as 48 inches [illegible]
while [illegible] monsoon of 1899 was only [illegible] an inch. It is this wide range in the annual precipitation of moisture which causes sterility. A sudden and heavy fall of rain produces no permanent effect [illegible] the water speedily disappears in the sand, and the drought which succeed parch vegetation. In addition to this the heat at Pachbadra is very great. During the months of May and June the hard level tracts [illegible] the river become intensely heated, and the [illegible] west wind which passes over these reaches Pachbadra as a [illegible] gale laden with dense clouds of heated sand. Under these conditions the thermometer has been known to [illegible] to 122° in the shade, and this temperature [illegible] with [illegible] with the sand that it is impossible to discern objects at a greater [illegible] is intensely felt. As a result of the great heat, the capricious rainfall and the [illegible] a difficulty in obtaining a supply of drinking water [illegible] wells of sweet water in the valley or anywhere [illegible] its surface. The town of Pachbadra is dependent upon [illegible] collects during the monsoon. There are three tanks [illegible] eastern slope of the valley [illegible] certain quantity of water accumulates [illegible] parts of the bed of the [illegible] a few feet from the surface where [illegible] drainage from sinking to the level [illegible] summer heat commences, and then water has to be [illegible] away from wells on the banks of the Luni river, ten miles distant.

Pachbadra salt is sold at 2s. 10d. a ton, and as at the Sambhar lake for the further payment of seven[illegible] a ton the British officers at the source undertake to despatch salt by railway to traders [illegible] area of consumption. As the source is situated in the desert, the trading community avail [illegible] this convenience, and practically the whole of the salt [illegible] is bagged [illegible] arrangements made by the [illegible] has been worked by the British Government, about [illegible] yearly trade [illegible] to about 30,000 tons [illegible] railway, Pachbadra was a favourite resort of the wandering carriers and traders called Banjaras. At the commencement of each monsoon season as soon as water and fodder became available these men used to leave the Aravali mountains and travel over the sterile country westward to the Pachbadra salt source with their droves of pack bullocks. At that time practically [illegible] of the trade of the source was in the hands of Banjaras, who used to [illegible] of pack bullocks. The town of Pachbadra [illegible] who settled in it carried on busi[illegible]
But with the extension of a [illegible] declined greatly, and now compa[illegible] visit the source. At present all [illegible] percentage of the salt sold is removed by railway, and the Banjara trade is practically at an end. Pachbadra salt is widely distributed, and the areas within which it is consumed include Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Though in the summer season the valley of the salt source is a scene of desolation, yet it is preferable to the dreary desert which lies to the westward of it. The subsoil moisture [illegible] but owing to its existence the roots of the grass in the sandy surface retain some little vitality, and at the commencement of the summer the desert rats migrate to the valley in millions to feed upon these roots. Numbers of snakes accompany these rats in order to prey upon them; snakes of all descriptions from the hideous [illegible] to the more harmless varieties. The most dangerous snake at the source is the *Echis carinata*, a terrible sluggish viper whose poison causes a lingering and terrible death from hemorrhage within the space of [illegible] three days. Other snakes, even the cobra, are [illegible] and will move away rapidly at the least sound [illegible] does not [illegible] but coils itself up when it hears a footstep and strikes at the foot (generally the [illegible]) if it happens to come within reach. The colour of the *Echis* is a dull grey, and it is [illegible] when it is coiled up on the sand. The native shoe leaves the instep bare, and [illegible] from the bite of the *Echis*. In the case of persons treated in the hospital at Pachbadra [illegible] of strychnine has been found to be a cure, and deaths from the [illegible] treated. The people of the desert [illegible]

The salt source of Didwana is [illegible] the Sambhar lake. Leaving the [illegible] the heavy road over the sandhills for fifteen miles to the to[illegible] Didwana. The salt works [illegible] depression exists at the [illegible] and at the foot of one of the ridges of the Aravalis. Some water collects in this depression, the [illegible] salt [illegible] evaporat[illegible] months of [illegible]

has formed as to render the daily moving of the ridges laborious and difficult it is collected in heap
and then removed to a place of storage on its edge Didwana salt is white and clean but owing to the
gravity of the well brine and rapid precipitation its crystals are always small It contains from 95 to
of chloride of sodium The salt pans are about 80 feet square and are each capable of producing a c
10 to 12 tons of salt every 15 days There are two clusters of factories one of 222 pans and 46 brin
the southern edge of the depression covering an area of about one half by a quarter of a mile and th
the western edge where 25 pans and 7 brine wells are scattered along a line of about 400 yards

The greater number of the salt factories have been in existence for centuries But few pans and w
been constructed in recent times and there are no traces of old works to be seen except a few at the nort
end of the source which were abandoned about 22 years ago in view to the concentration of manufactu
south western end where the brine is more abundant and of better quality It is said that manufacture h
carried on by the present class of workers for about 400 years and there is no tradition of salt having be
duced prior to that period But in 1878 an experimental well was sunk on the eastern edge of the sourc
somewhat high level and an excavation laid bare the mouth of an ancient well at a depth of about 8 feet b
present surface level This well was about 3 feet in diameter and 10 feet in depth its bottom was just al
brine springs and a beam of wood was lying across its mouth It was quite different to the wells at present w
and there is no tradition of salt having been produced so high up on the edge of the depression It wa
when the level of the source was 8 feet lower than at present Salt manufacture at this source is probably of great antiquity
period in the past

In 1878 the British Government obtained the lease of the Didwana salt source from the Jodhpur State for an
annual payment of ₨200 000 (about £13 000) and it has been worked since from
During this interval no change has been made in the methods of manufacture
followed by the *Desuals* (as the manufacturers are called) are left to their own devices
no extension of work as the factories which were existing have been found quite sufficient to produce all the salt the
trade requires Indeed much more than is needed can be produced and work is confined to about two or three
months in each year The supply of brine is abundant and inexhaustible and in the dry climate of the desert
manufacture can be carried on continuously for eight months in the year The rainfall has no effect upon the salt
producing capabilities of the source except for the three months of the monsoon (July August and
September) and though the average rainfall is about 15 inches yet the yearly quantity varies greatly fluctuating from as
much as 2 inches to as much as 3 inches
During the past years there has been as much salt as th
the salt

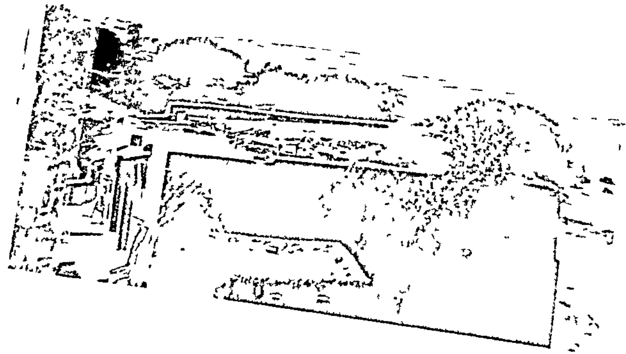
ult have been produced at this source Payment is effected
t is extracted from the pans it is placed near them in small
once for the salt he has produced After estimation by means of a
the quantity in each of these is estimated
ge oblong heaps u is finally conveyed in carts to storage grounds above the bed of the source
the two clusters of factories each containing as much as 4 000 tons There is a storage ground near each
the source is not liable to be flooded except in its centre yet the mud of its bed becomes extremely viscid with the
least moisture (by which it is readily affected owing to its salinity) and salt has to be removed to the sandy edge
of the depression for the convenience of the trade It has already been remarked that the mud of this source is
very like that of the Sambhar lake and it is liable to become heated to a high temperature in a similar manner
Towards the end of May 1877 when the writer was in charge of Didwana an unusual fall of rain occurred flood
in the centre of the source and followed by intense heat One of the native establishment attempted to cross
the depression in the heat of the day at a narrow part where the mud and water were less deep than elsewhere
and up to a little below his knees When he got about half way across he found that the soft mud was scalding
hot and shrieked for help His comrades on the hard ground near the edge dare not venture into the mud and
urged him to pass through as quickly as he could He struggled through the heated mud with great difficulty
and fell exhausted on the shore with his feet and legs terribly scalded He was carried to hospital and some
months elapsed before he was able to walk

The cost of manufacturing Didwana salt and storing it for sale on the edge of the depression is tenpence a
on and it is sold at the rate of 1s 8d a ton The railway has not been extended to this source and the nearest
railway trading station is 40 miles distant at Nawa on the Sambhar lake The trade of the source amounts to
about 12 000 tons annually Didwana salt is consumed in the north western portion of the Jodhpur State in the
Bikaner country to the north in the Jaipur State to the eastward and a little is exported to the Kotah and Bundi
States south of the Sambhar lake The principal trade is with the eastern districts of the Panjab to which the
salt is conveyed partly across the intervening desert country and partly by way of the Sambhar lake and the
railway thence Some is also consumed in the submontane districts of the North Western Provinces Camels
are principally used for the removal of salt from the source and in the desert country they are th
cheapest and most expeditious means of carriage Salt for the surrounding country is carried away by the
people of the desert and during the monsoon months a few Banjaras visit the source
people for their pack bullocks on the trade routes leading up from the southward Though the
is not affected by the rainfall yet a failure of the monsoon affects the trade of the source prejudicially
in seasons of drought (common in the desert country) water and fodder are scarce on the trade routes
The three sources which have been described (Sambhar Pachbadra and Didwana) are the principal salt
producing localities in Rajputana There are two others at which salt is manufactured Lonkaran Sarr in
the Bikaner State, and Kanod in the State of Jaisulmer These are worked by the officials of the State
situated
source of

Lonkaran Sarr is situate in the heart of the southern desert



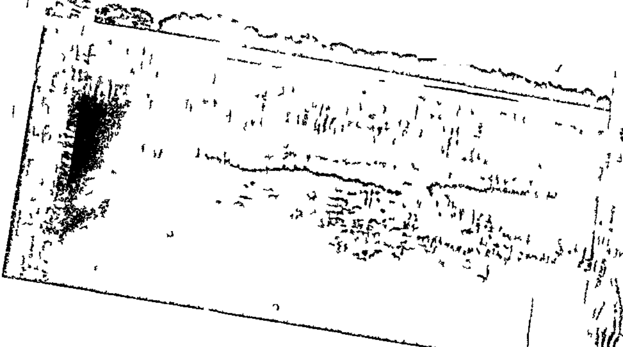






SAMBHAR SALT LAKE

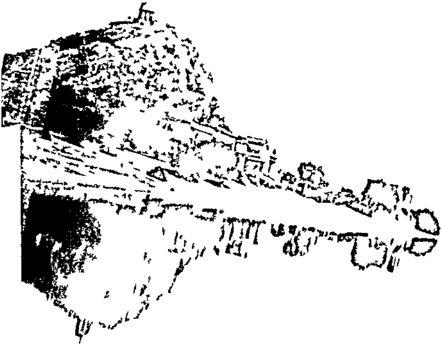
[illegible] the [illegible] of the lake



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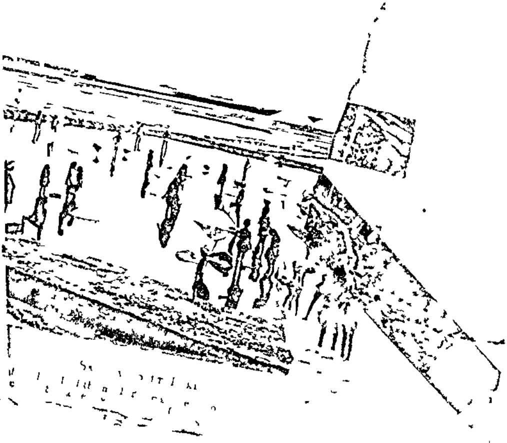


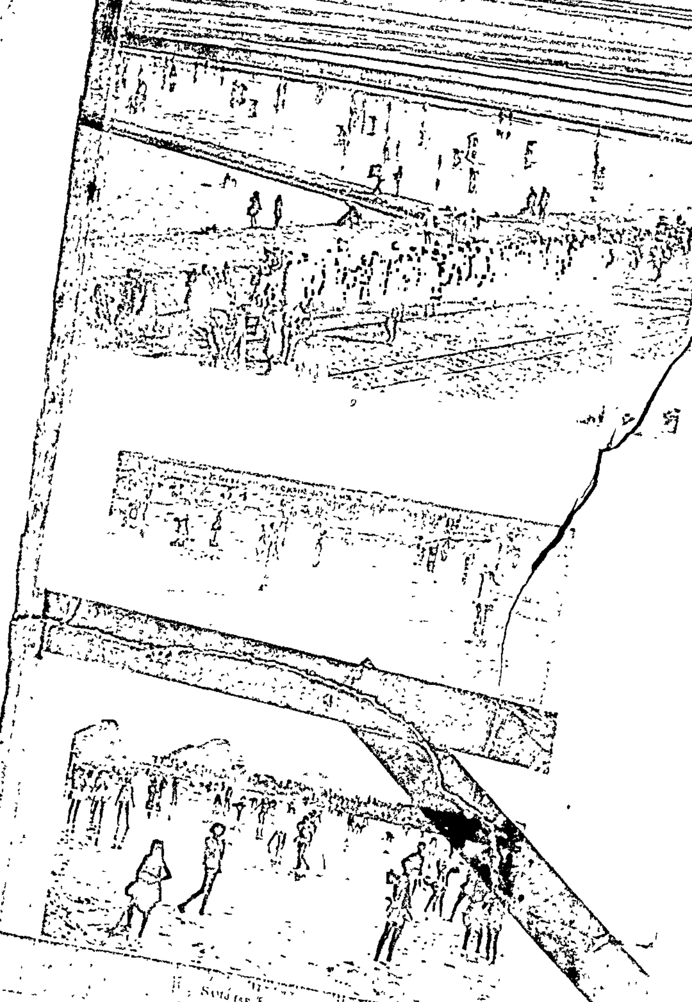
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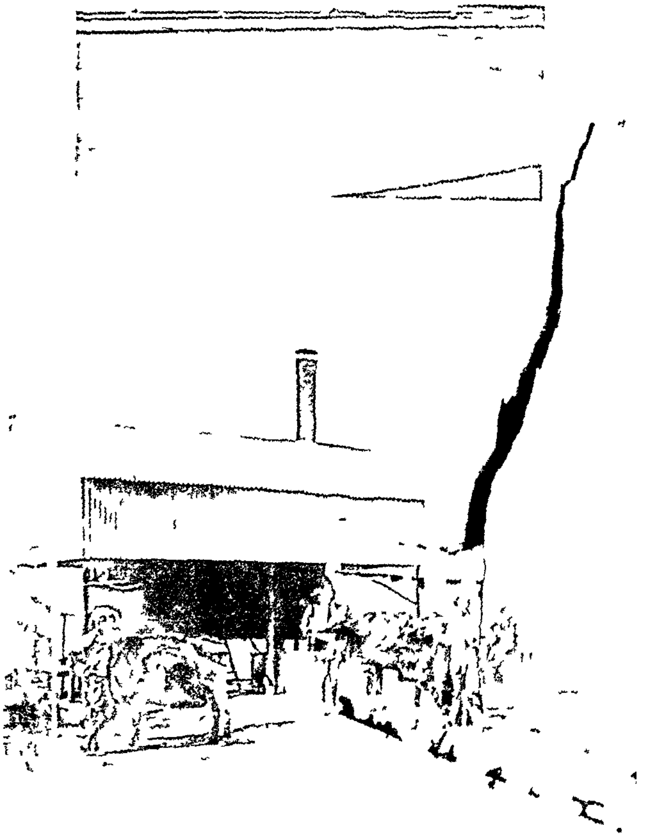










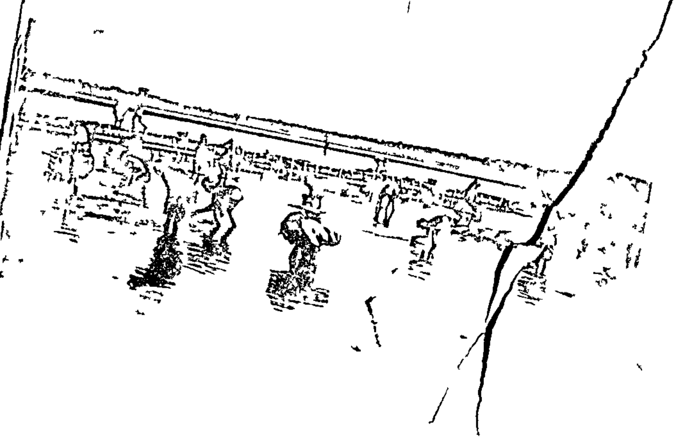


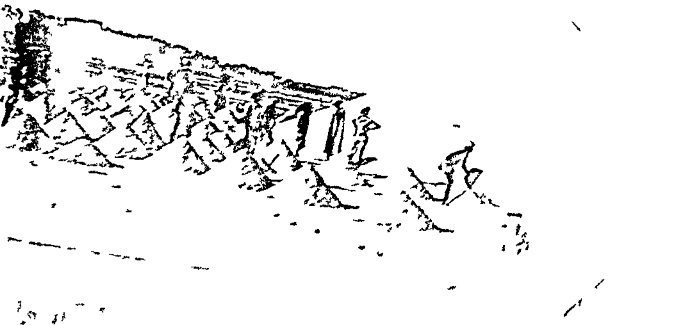
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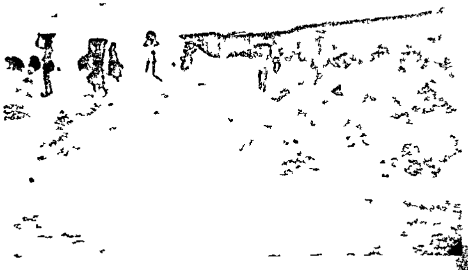
Sambhar Salt Lake

View of part of the Kharia Nawa [illegible]









17 Sa t be ng p epa ed fo est mat on



8 Es ma on of salt on a to age platfo n (K)

55 —SAM IAR SALT LAKE



(1)



(2)

SAMBHAR SALT LAKE



21 l abou ers c rry ng sa t



2 S lt b g sto ed



23 A ber of salt be ng stored



26 Ba be ng filled h l

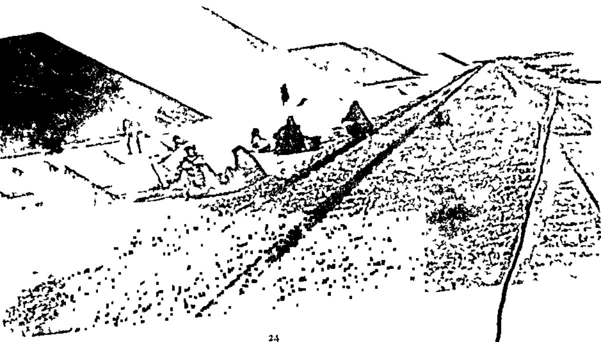


7 l g b ng f l d h t



8 P gs b ng flled

5 —Sa b k S lt Lake



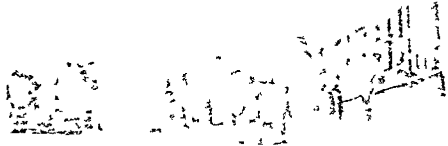
24



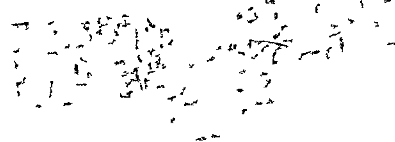
25

—Sambhar Salt Lake.

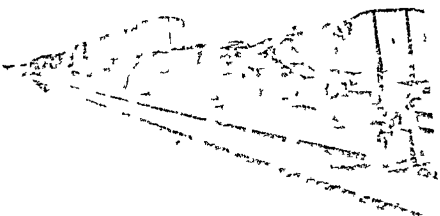
(24) [illegible] on a railway siding at the Sambhar L[illegible]
(25) [illegible] filled with salt for despatch to [illegible]

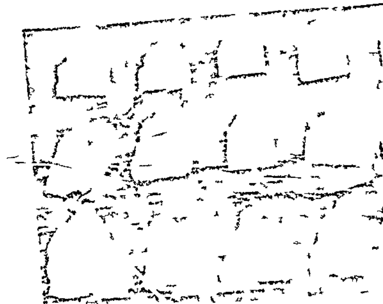


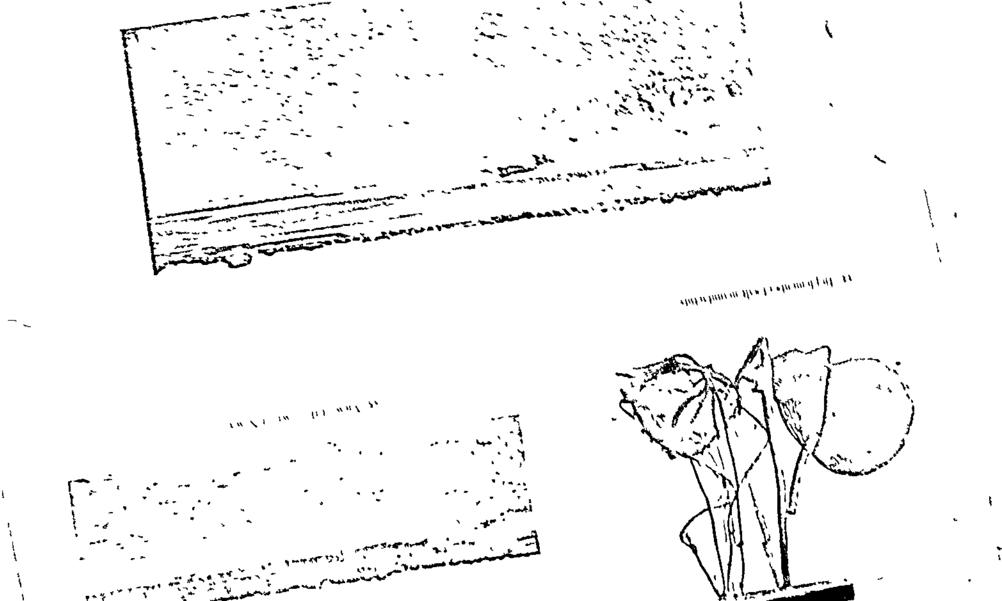
9 Sal b ne gh d and oal d n ra av wagor

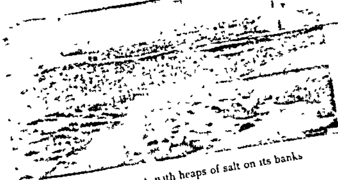


o Ra w wag he g o ded h s

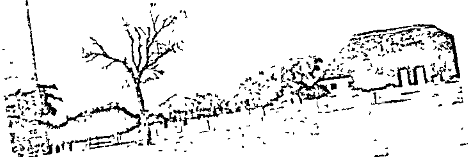




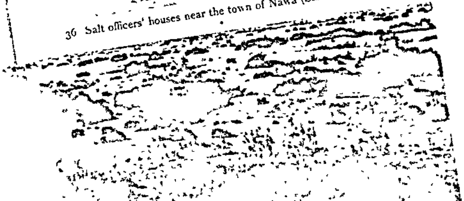


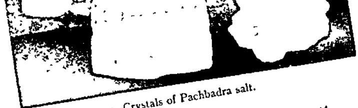


40 View of a salt pit, with heaps of salt on its banks

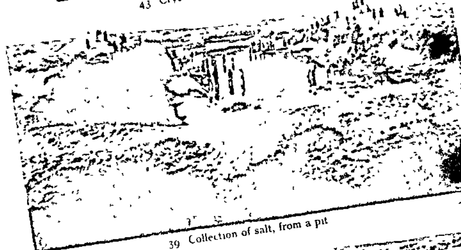


36 Salt officers' houses near the town of Nawa (Sambhar)





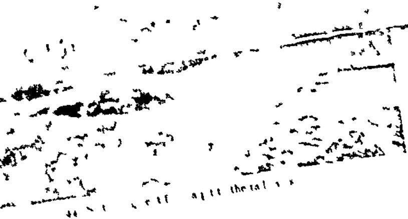
43 Crystals of Pachbadra salt.



39 Collection of salt, from a pit

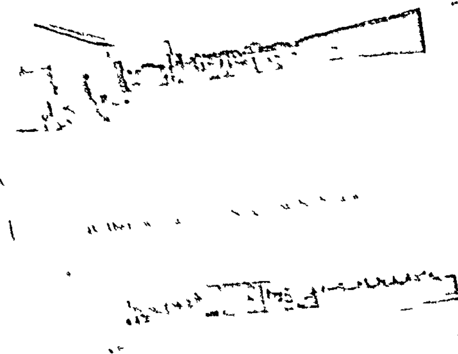


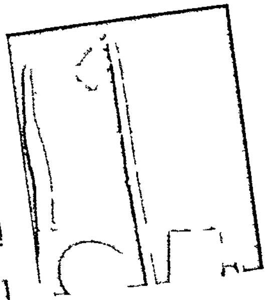
looking southward



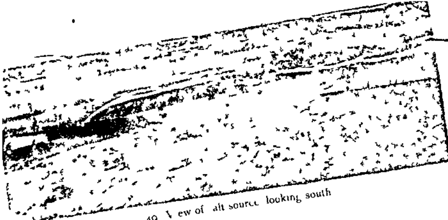


47 Salt man f of Pachbadra

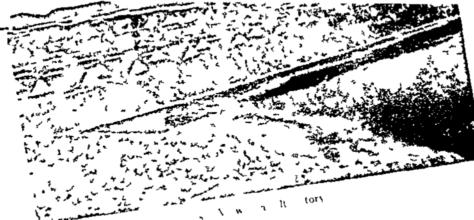




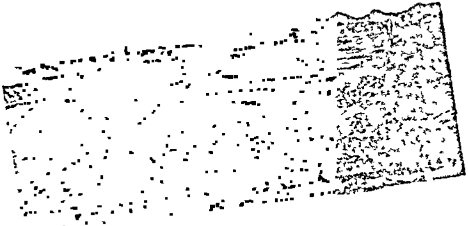




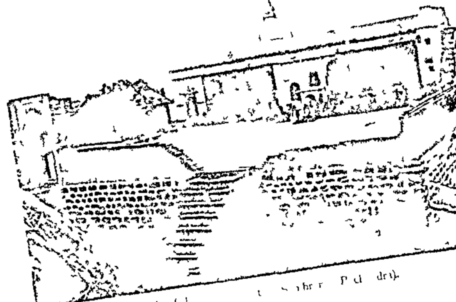
49 V ew of alt source looking south



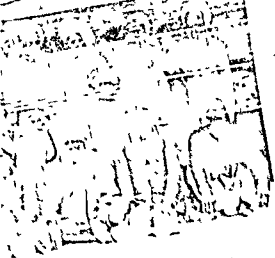
5 l w a lt tory



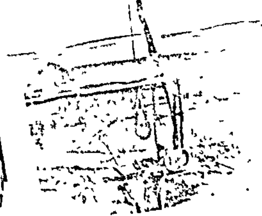




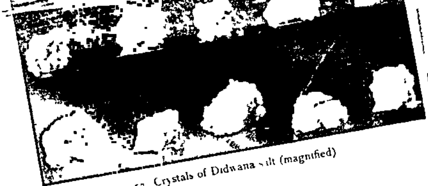
48 Templ (l t s ahr r P el dri)



Salt manufacturers of Didwana



56 brine well



57 Crystals of Didwana salt (magnified)



Salt be … shed out to traders



Off … house

